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RURAL DISTRICT OF CHAILEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

Year Ended 31st December, 1958

Public Health Department,
Lewes House,
LEWES,
Sussex.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Lewes House,
LEWES.

December, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chailey Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1958.

At the beginning of the report there are vital statistics perhaps worth noting in order to obtain a perspective as far as the population of your Rural District is concerned with its birth and death rates and their comparisons with previous years.

The population was estimated to be 21,040 at mid 1958. This is the highest population recorded so far. The comparable birth rate was 13.79 per 1,000 population as compared with 16.4 for England and Wales for the same year. The comparable death rate was 10.78 per 1,000 population, whilst that for England and Wales was 11.7 for the same period.

As in recent former years there was no death of a woman in, or in consequence of, childbirth, thus the maternal mortality rate was nil. Unfortunately, the Infantile Mortality Rate indicating the deaths of children under one year, which was 28.22 per 1,000 live births as against 22.5 for England and Wales, was rather higher than usual for the second year in succession. However, the total number of infant deaths recorded during the year was only seven. The sex, cause of death and age at death were as follows:-

Sex	Cause of Death	Age at Death
Female	Hydrocephalus and meningomyelocoele	3 weeks
Female	Bronchopneumonia following operation for intestinal obstruction	2 weeks
Female	Prematurity	2 hours
Male	Prematurity	1 day
Male	Pneumonia, prematurity	3 weeks
Male	Asphyxia. Pulling a rubber sheet which was hanging over head of cot over his face. Misadventure.	7½ months
Male	Atelactasis. Immaturity.	5 hours

All these causes of death in 1958 gave the infants no hope of survival.

Heart disease in one form or another headed the list of the causes of death amongst the general population with 148 deaths out of a total 360 in 1958. This was followed by vascular lesions of the nervous system, mostly 'strokes'; 56 deaths, followed by cancer 49 deaths. There were five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. Four deaths were caused through motor vehicle accidents. The average age of death amongst Chailey residents in 1958 was 71.98 years.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low. The total number of cases notified was 85, mostly comprised of measles 39 cases and whooping cough 20 cases. The figures for 1957 were measles 95, whooping cough 65.

Concerning the sanitary circumstances and the sanitary inspection of your Rural District during the year under review, the various Water Undertakers which supply water submitted copies of Analyst's Reports

of samples taken by them. In all cases a high degree of purity was maintained throughout the year.

Concerning sewage disposal schemes much has been accomplished during the year. The Kingston scheme was commenced in the summer and it is expected that the work will be completed towards the end of 1959. The Rodmell scheme, also started in the summer, should be completed towards the end of the same year. The second phase of the Peacehaven scheme commenced during the year and satisfactory progress has been made. In conjunction with the Peacehaven scheme the East Sussex County Council carried out a programme under the Private Street Works Act. The new roads laid down have been much appreciated by the majority of the inhabitants of the area where the work was carried out. During 1958 no less than 255 properties were connected to the first instalment of the sewage disposal system.

A small sewage disposal works was completed at Plumpton. Further progress was made concerning the proposal for the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works at Newick to serve Newick and North Chailey. It was agreed by the East Sussex County Council and the Regional Hospital Board that the Sewage Disposal Works now serving Pouchlands Hospital should go forward and that on completion of the works the Chailey R.D.C. should take them over.

During the year 220 new houses were erected mostly in the Peacehaven, Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean areas. The number of houses reconditioned by aid of improvement grants numbered 51.

Four slaughterhouses were in operation in the Rural District during the year, two of which are full time establishments the remaining two being small private slaughterhouses where only a few animals are killed each week. All slaughterhouses were conducted in a satisfactory manner.

As usual, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Assistants carried out most efficiently their duties in relation to the abatement of nuisances; housing inspections; tents, vans and sheds; the Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations; the Food and Drugs Acts; the Factories Act, and many other matters.

My thanks are due to the Health Committee for their kindness and encouragement during the year and to other officials for their helpfulness and courtesy at all times.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, I remain,

Yours obediently,

G. M. Davidson Lobban, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.I. etc.

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

Statistics for the Area, 1958

Area (in acres)	64,216
Population (estimated)	21,040
Rateable Value as at 1st April 1958	291,627
Product of a Penny Rate, 1958-9	1,240

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births	Male	Female	Total	Crude Rates per 1,000 Population
Legitimate	122	115	237	
Illegitimate	6	5	11	
			248	11.79
Deaths	155	205	360	17.11
				Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Maternal Mortality	-	0	0	0.00
				Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Infantile Mortality	4	3	7	28.22

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the Chailey Rural District population for the year 1958 was 21,040. The following table shows the annual population of the Rural District for the past ten years, together with the numbers of births and deaths and the birth rates and death rates each year during the same period:-

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1949	20,480	297	248	14.50	12.11
1950	20,340	285	243	14.01	11.95
1951	20,510	270	276	13.16	13.46
1952	19,540	238	244	12.18	12.48
1953	18,840	233	356	12.37	18.89
1954	19,110	233	312	12.19	16.33
1955	19,430	256	303	13.17	15.59
1956	20,200	254	361	12.57	17.87
1957	20,800	238	369	11.44	17.74
1958	21,040	248	360	11.79	17.11

The estimated population figure for mid-1958 (21,040) shows an increase of 240 on the previous year's total of 20,800. This is the highest population figure the district has ever achieved and it is over 500 higher than the total recorded immediately before the boundary adjustments in 1952 and 1953.

Three hundred and sixty deaths were recorded in the Rural District during 1958, this being very slightly less than the total of 369 recorded in 1957. The total of 360 deaths gives a crude death rate of 17.11 per thousand population.

Birth Rate

The crude birth rate for the year under review was 11.79 per 1,000 population, which is 0.35 more than the rate for the preceding year.

An area comparability figure of 1.17 is applicable to the crude birth rate. This factor is a compensating one for the purpose of securing a fair comparison with the birth rates of other areas. On applying the factor the comparable birth rate for the Chailey District is 13.79 per 1,000 population. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16.4.

Death Rate

The crude death rate for the District for 1958 was 17.11 per 1,000 population. Applying an area comparability factor of 0.63 for 1958 for the same reason as an area comparability factor was applied to the crude birth rate, a comparable death rate of 10.78 is arrived at. The death rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 11.7

CAUSES OF DEATH

During the year there was a total of 360 deaths, being 155 males and 205 females. The following table shows the causes of death:-

	Male	Female	Total
Heart disease	55	93	148
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	21	35	56
Cancer	22	27	49
Pneumonia	7	9	16
Bronchitis	11	1	12
Accidents other than motor vehicle accidents	5	7	12
Circulatory disease other than heart disease	7	4	11
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	-	5
Diabetes	2	2	4
Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
Infective and parasitic diseases other than mentioned elsewhere	-	1	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Diseases of respiratory system other than mentioned elsewhere	-	1	1
Suicide	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	15	24
	155	205	360

As is usually the case in the Chailey Rural District, the chief cause of death in 1958 was heart disease, with 148 deaths. Vascular lesions of the nervous system caused the next greatest number of deaths, with 56 deaths, followed by cancer with 49 deaths.

The highest age at death was ..... 98 years
The lowest age at death was ..... 2 hours
The average age at death was ..... 71.98 years

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease and Diseases of the Circulatory System

Approximately four-ninths of the total number of deaths in the area during 1958 were due to heart disease or diseases of the circulatory system. Most of these deaths occurred amongst elderly people, many of them in Institutions in the area.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System

Vascular lesions of the nervous system include cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis and other lesions. A total of 56 deaths in the Rural District were classified under this heading during 1958, 21 being males and 35 females. This is eleven more than last year's total of 45 deaths registered under the same heading. Most of these deaths occur amongst elderly persons and a good proportion of them take place in an Institution in the area to which elderly and infirm people are sent from surrounding areas as well as from the Chailey Rural District.

Cancer

Forty-nine deaths due to cancer took place in Chailey Rural District during 1958, the total being ten less than that for the preceding year. The cancer death rate for the area was 2.33, which is higher than the rate of 2.124 for England and Wales. Of the total number of deaths due to cancer, eight were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus, six of which were of males and two of females.

SECTION II

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Public Health Facilities of the Local Authority

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Chailey also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes and the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford.

One Chief Public Health Inspector and two Public Health Inspectors carried out duties in the Rural District.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, established at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, has proved of great assistance during the year.

The Laboratory has carried out for the Rural District free of charge, the examination of sputum, nose and throat swabs and faeces, and has also undertaken the examination of milk, water and ice cream. Samples of the spleen, pleura and diaphragm of a heifer were also examined. Altogether the Laboratory carried out 289 different examinations for the Rural District during the year under review. This service is extremely valuable both to your Medical Officer of Health and to the medical practitioners practising in the district. It is particularly useful in providing a certain means of discovering whether or not a person has been invaded by the infective organisms causing tuberculosis or other infections and is also of great use in detecting any impurities or infective organisms in milk, ice-cream, water or food stuffs generally.

Ambulance Facilities

The provision of the ambulance service is the responsibility of the East Sussex County Council, which arranges for the two ambulances and one sitting case car stationed at Lewes to be available for the transfer of cases into hospital from this area, with the exception of cases from Wivelsfield, when the service stationed at Haywards Heath is used, from Ditchling, when the service stationed at Hurstpierpoint is implemented, and from South Heighton, Peacehaven, Tarring Neville, Piddinghoe and Telscombe, when the service stationed at Newhaven is used.

With the exception of the area served by the ambulance at Newhaven both infectious and non-infectious cases are conveyed in the same ambulances and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing, etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case. The Newhaven ambulance, however, is not available for the transport of infectious disease cases, but under the provisions of the Ambulance Scheme, ambulances from adjacent ambulance stations can be called upon, if required, for the conveyance of infectious disease cases. Generally, arrangements are made for any further calls received when all the ambulances of a particular station are out on duty to be dealt with by another station in the County Council's area.

The East Sussex County Council provides facilities for the transport of tuberculous patients.

Nursing in the Home

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the District Nursing Associations.

Hospitals

The South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation. The accommodation available in the area remains materially the same as it was prior to the passing of the Act.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available during 1958 for residents of the district:-

Description and Situation	Day and Time of Attendance	By Whom Provided
Chest Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	By appointment. Monday and Wednesday afternoon at 2.0, and Friday morning at 11.15.	Regional Hospital Board
Orthopaedic Clinic, Y.M.C.A., LEWES.	Monday mornings 9.30 - 12.30 and Wednesday and Friday afternoon 2 - 4. By appointment.	Mid-Sussex Hospital Board
Artificial Pneumothorax, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Friday mornings 11.0 onwards. Women first.	Regional Hospital Board
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Every Tuesday afternoon from 2.30 onwards.	Regional Hospital Board

In Addition to the above there are Infant Welfare Centres and Dental and Minor Ailment Clinics available for residents in the area.

Provisions for the Care of Mental Defectives

The East Sussex County Council deals with the Lunacy and Mental Deficiency Services in respect of patients outside Institutions. All institutional care is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION III

Sanitary Circumstances and Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Water Supply

The Statutory Water Authorities now serving the area within their respective limits of supply are:-

Newhaven, Seaford & Ouse Valley Water Company
Brighton County Borough Council
Lewes Borough Council
Mid-Sussex Joint Water Board

The Water Undertakings have during the year submitted from time to time copies of Analyst's Reports of samples taken by them and in all cases a high degree of purity has been maintained.

Below is laid out a copy of a random sample of water taken in the district and supplied from the Offham Pumping Station:-

Taken on the 3rd October 1958, and showed the following character:-

Appearance	-	Very faintly opalescent
Odour	-	None
Colour	-	10 Hazen

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Total solids	380
Chlorine (as chloride)	18
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Hardness (total)	190
Hardness (carbonate)	170
Hardness (non-carbonate)	20
Alkalinity	170
Metallic impurity ..... Iron (Fe)	0.15
pH. 7.5	

Bacteriological Examination

The organisms per ml. which grew on Nutrient Agar in three days at 22° C. under aerobic conditions and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered	5
On Agar at blood temperature and under aerobic conditions colonies were noticed after one days' incubation	0
Probable number of Coli-Aerogenes organisms in 100 ml. of the original water	3 Type 1.A.

Report

The sample represents a moderately hard water, in excellent physical condition. There is no chemical evidence of contamination. The bacteriological results are satisfactory for a raw water. There is no evidence of contamination from animal sources, and the small number of coliform organisms present may well be adventitious. With the usual chlorination treatment the water is suitable for use as a public supply.

J. REDMAN

Constant attention has been given to the watertight cesspools at the hamlet of Norton in close proximity to the new Pumping Station. The cesspools concerned have been emptied with regularity. This measure is merely a temporary expedient in the interests of safety and no progress seems to have been made in the proposals for sewering this area and that of the adjoining village of Bishopstone.

Water samples were taken from 16 private supplies and two public supplies during the year, with the following results:

Private supplies:

Satisfactory 9
Unsatisfactory 7

Public supplies:

Satisfactory 2

As a result of water samples taken notices were served on owners resulting in 6 properties being connected to the main supply.

Sewage Disposal

It is very gratifying to be able to report that at last there has been considerable progress in the matter of sewage disposal schemes which for so long have been the feature of these Reports.

Kingston

During the summer work on the construction of new sewers for this parish was commenced and it is expected that the work will be completed towards the end of 1959. This will result in eliminating four very bad nuisances within the village area.

Rodmell

Work on the scheme for Rodmell started during the summer and this too is making excellent progress.

Plumpton

A small sewage disposal works has been constructed at Wales Farm Plumpton in conjunction with the East Sussex County Council; the plant and sewers are to be taken over by this Council as a public sewer.

South Heighton

Further progress has been made in respect of this scheme and it is expected that work will commence on the joint scheme with the Newhaven U.D.C. during 1959.

Peacehaven

The second phase in this scheme was commenced during the year and very satisfactory progress has been made. In parallel to this the East Sussex County Council's programme under the Private Street Works Acts is well under way and the results of this large scale operation are now becoming apparent. The whole character of the Peacehaven, Telscombe Cliffs and Saltdean area is now undergoing a radical change and in place of an unco-ordinated sporadic development without roads and sewers the outlook now becomes one of well ordered urban development progressing at a rapid rate. During the year under review 255 properties have been connected to the first instalment of the sewage disposal system.

Newick and Chailey

Further progress has been made in connection with the proposal for reconstruction of the sewage disposal works at Newick and the laying of long lengths of sewer to serve North Chailey. This will include the sewering, by arrangement with the Hospital Board, of the three large hospital premises constituting the Chailey Heritage. This urgently needed extension scheme is expected to commence during 1959.

Barcombe

It is hoped that estimates for work on reconstruction of the sewage disposal works at Barcombe will be considered by the Council during 1959.

Ringmer

Preparations are now complete for the relaying of part of the sewers at Ringmer which are designed to relieve flooding. It is hoped that the work will be completed during 1959.

South Chailey

By agreement with the East Sussex County Council and the Hospital Board it has been decided that when the reconstruction of the sewage disposal works now serving Pouchlands Hospital has been completed this Council should take over and maintain the new works as a public sewer.

Ditchling

Further complaints have been received concerning the lack of sewers at North End, Ditchling and the need for sewer extension in this area becomes more pressing.

Refuse Collection

The volume of refuse continues to increase with the added building in the district. A larger capacity refuse vehicle was purchased to replace a 10 cu.yd. side loader. This has been a badly needed addition to the collecting fleet. Once fortnightly collections continue throughout the district but there appears to be some public demand for a more frequent collection in the Peacehaven and Telscombe area.

The arrangements for disposal of house refuse in conjunction with the Lewes Borough Council continue to be satisfactory both economically and practically.

Dustbins

The dustbin hire scheme continued its steady progress during the year. By the end of the year the total number of dustbins on hire amounted to 1,464.

Cesspool Emptying Service

The demand on this service during the year has again exceeded all previous records. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-two cesspools and/or tanks were emptied consisting of 9,010 loads and bringing in an income from charges of £2,899. 4. 9d. The list of regular orders continues to increase. At the time of writing 120 tanks or cesspools are on this list for regular servicing at intervals varying from once weekly to once in six months. Four machines are in full time service but are having increasing difficulty in dealing with the demand and it is hoped that in the forthcoming year a new machine will be added to the fleet.

Disposal of contents from cesspools becomes more difficult each year but arrangements have been made for the construction at two of the Council's larger sewage disposal works of special tanks for the reception of this sewage. These difficulties have been aggravated during the year by the exceptionally wet summer.

Charges for cesspool emptying have not been varied during the year and represent approximately one-third of the actual gross cost of the service.

Transport Department

All the Council's vehicles are maintained and serviced in the Council's Southover Depot. The high standard of mechanical efficiency is maintained at a most economical cost.

Nuisances

Notices were served under the Public Health Act during the year in 34 instances - no statutory notices were served.

Housing

The Improvement Grant Committee of the Council continue their work with great interest and care. During the year, as the table below shows, these works have been satisfactory. It is particularly gratifying to note the number of tied cottages, almost entirely farm cottages, which have been improved to a high standard and as the basic industry of this district is farming so the principal housing problem, that of housing farm workers, is being effectively dealt with. Re-visits to reconditioned houses by officers of the Council continue to confirm what has been said previously in other years as to the added comfort and excellent facilities by the appreciation shown by the occupiers.

Worn out and derelict country cottages continue to be much sought after for the purposes of conversion by those wishing to find a country home.

During the year a total of 220 new houses have been erected and completed in the area. Their distribution is as follows:-

Peacehaven	103
Telscombe Cliffs	15
East Saltdean	50
Rest of the District	52
	220

Improvement Grants Approved

	Rented	Tied	Owner Occupied	Total
Approved to Dec. 1954	7	25	6	38
Completed 1954	5	25	7	37
Approved 1955	26	56	18	100
Completed 1955	8	35	16	59
Approved 1956	9	60	17	86
Completed 1956	13	59	11	83
Approved 1957	9	48	20	77
Completed 1957	8	50	9	67
Approved 1958	2	22	13	37
Completed 1958	10	25	16	51

Housing Act 1957

Total number of dwelling houses inspected during year under Public Health Act and Housing Act 365

Number of Notices served under Section 9 of Housing Act 1957:-
Informal 3
Statutory 11

Number of dwellings demolished 6

Number of dwellings reconditioned with Improvement Grants 51

Applications, Rent Act 1957 ..... Notices served 6
Notices cancelled 2

Slaughtering

There are four slaughterhouses now operating in the district, two are small private slaughterhouses attached to local butchers' shops at which only a few animals are killed each week, the remaining two slaughterhouses are both full time establishments and the bulk of the animals killed as shown on the table below are killed at these.

The new slaughterhouse at Wivelsfield was opened during the year. It is a new building equipped with all the most modern devices and having fine lairage accommodation and chilled hanging rooms. It is pleasing to see meat handled in such excellent conditions. The inauguration of this new slaughterhouse is naturally attended by difficulties in meat inspection but throughout the year by the working of many extra hours the staff have managed to continue 100% meat inspection.

Bovines 2022
Other Food Animals 12,810
As compared with a total last year of
Bovines 913
Other Food Animals 2,734

In view of the added work on meat inspection and the very considerable work anticipated in drainage connections it is obvious that an additional Inspector will be necessary in the near future.

Below is a table showing the number of animals killed together with the amount of meat and offals found to be unfit for human consumption:

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	1654	368	560	2978	9272	-
No. inspected	1654	368	560	2978	9272	-
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci Whole carcases and organs condemned	9	18	20	33	57	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	291	141	52	371	1422	-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticerci	18.1%	43.2%	12.8%	13.6%	17%	-
T.B. ONLY whole carcases condemned	-	5	-	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	26	-	-	209	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.3%	7.9%	-	-	2.2%	-
Cysticercus bovis						
Whole carcases condemned	-	2=0.5%	-	-	-	-
Part or organ condemned	32=1.9%	3=0.7%	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration	8=0.4%	-	-	-	-	-

Meat certified as unfit for human consumption:-

Breasts

Carcase and full offals	Oedema	2
	Traumatic Pericarditis	2
	Septic metritis	1
	Extensive injury	3
Part carcases:		
Forequarters	Injuries	2
Hindquarters	do	1
Head and Tongues	T.B.	4
	Actinomycosis	1
	Actinobacillosis	8
	Abscesses	1
Complete offals	Pleurisy and peritonitis	4
	Cysts	1
Livers	Flukes and cirrhosis	149
	Abscesses	56
	Angioma	1
Lungs	Pneumonia	16
	Pleurisy	41
	T.B.	2
	Abscesses	4

Cysticercus bovis

Full offals	8
Heads	15
Hearts	15
Skirts	15

Cows

Carcases and full offals ...	T.B.	5
	Cysticercus bovis	2
	Septicaemia	4
	Emaciation	3
	Extensive injuries	3
	Septic metritis	1
	Chronic mastitis	2
	Pyaemia	2
	Peritonitis	2
	Oedema	1
Part carcases:		
Forequarter	T.B.	1
Hindquarter	T.B.	1
Heads and Tongues	T.B.	11
	Actinomycosis	3
Livers	T.B.	3
	Flukes or cirrhosis	66
	Abscesses	15
	Angioma	14
Lungs	T.B.	3
	Pneumonia	8
	Pleurisy	9
	Abscesses	4
	Emphysema	3

Calves

Carcases and full offals ...	Immaturity	3
	Septic Peritonitis	1
	Jaundice	1
	Umbilical Fever	5
	Pyaemia	3
	Extensive Injuries	3
	Fevered carcase	3
	Abnormal odour	1
Livers	Abscesses	2
Plucks	Pleurisy	3

Sheep

Carcases and offals	Emaciation	8
	Oedema	9
	Septic Metritis	2
	Pyaemia	1
	Fevered	1
	Moribund	2
	Suffocation	2
	Bruising and savaging	8
Lungs	Parasites	109
Livers	Parasites and Flukes	262

Pigs

Carcases and offals	Swine Fever	3
	Carcinoma	1
	Uraemia	1
	Fevered	4
	Emaciated	4
	T.B.	2
	Pneumonia	1
	Dead and unbled	1
	Pyaemia	5
	Erysipelas	2
	Septiceamia	31
	Oedema	2
	Jaundice	2

Part carcases:		
Hindquarters	Injury	14
Forequarters	T.B.	2
	Injury	11
Flanks	Mastitis	7
Heads and Tongues	T.B.	209
	Abscesses	16
Plucks	Pleurisy	52
	T.B.	3
Lungs	Pneumonia	594
	T.B.	7
	Pleurisy	283
Livers	T.B.	4
	Cirrhosis	174
	Hepatitis	28
Kidney	Cystic	5
Hearts	Pericarditis	135

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The Council's Rushey Hill Caravan Site continues to be both popular and successful. The site has a capacity for 146 caravans which the Council hope to extend during 1959.

A private caravan site at Friars Bay, Peacehaven continues to be well conducted. This site has a capacity for 70 caravans.

During the year one new licence only was issued authorising land to be used as a small site and seven caravans have been removed from sites throughout the district making a total of 27 licensed sites having a total accommodation for 98 caravans. These sites have been kept under observation.

Milk and Dairies

There are three bottling establishments in the district, all of which are licensed to pasteurise milk. In connection with these and other establishments, 20 visits of inspection were made during the year.

Petroleum Acts

Since last year's report in regard to electrically operated pumps many garages are actively concerned with the conversion of existing electrically operated pumps to such a standard as to comply with the new Petroleum Regulations.

Keeping and Animals

One complaint only was received during the year and this related to the condition under which a pony was kept. The complaint was satisfactorily dealt with.

Food and Drugs Act

A total of 836 inspections have been carried out in respect of slaughterhouses and food premises, including eating establishments.

In three instances informal notices were served requiring improvement in cleanliness and decorations.

Five applications for registration for the sale, manufacture and storage of ice cream were received and certificates issued.

Summary of Visits

House inspections under Housing Regulations	101
Other inspections of houses not included above	264
Visits in connection with nuisances	183
Visits to slaughterhouses, butchers' shops and food premises	836
Visits to dairies and milk premises	20
Visits re drainage	1238
Drains tested	596
Samples taken for analysis:-	
Ice Cream	15
Milk	102
Water	18
Visits in connection with water supplies	30
Visits in connection with infectious disease	10
Rooms fumigated, disinfected - fleas, flies & insects	9
Visits to sewage outfall works and sewers	621
Visits to refuse tips and in connection with refuse collection	49
Visits under Petroleum Acts	125
Visits in connection with salvage	15
Visits under Factories' Act	66
Visits in connection with tents, vans and sheds	43
Visits in connection with Shops' Acts	12
Miscellaneous visits	415

Rodent Control

Visits for purposes of survey	754
Visits for purposes of treatment	354
New infestations found since	67
Infestations cleared	61
Estimated number of rats killed	1168
Estimated number of mice killed	396

Factories' Act, 1937

Inspections:-

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	62	32	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	30	25	-	-
	106	66	-	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were: Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-
Section 7 - Sanitary conveniences - unsuitable or defective	8	8	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Inefficient drainage of floors	13	13	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers

Number on List: 2

Licences Issued

To Store Petroleum	85
To Store Calcium of Carbide	1
To Store Cellulose	3
To Slaughter Animals	12
To use Premises as Slaughterhouse	1
For Moveable Dwellings	1
Dealer's Licence to use Designation:-	
Pasteurised	16
Tuberculin Tested	14
Sterilised	7
Dealer's Supplementary Licence for the Sale of: Pasteurised	7
Tuberculin Tested	8
Sterilised	4
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1

SECTION IV

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) During the Year 1958

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	39	1	-
Whooping Cough	20	-	-
Food Poisoning	15	1	-
Dysentery	5	-	-
Pneumonia	4	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
	85	2	-

1. Measles

The thirty-nine cases of measles represent nearly one-half of the total number of cases of infectious disease notified in the area during the year under review. All of the cases made satisfactory recoveries and only one case was admitted to hospital.

2. Whooping Cough

The twenty cases of whooping cough which were notified in the area during 1958 is only a third of the average of 60 recorded during the eight post-war years immediately preceding the inauguration of the scheme whereby a combined vaccine offering protection against both diphtheria and whooping cough was made available to the public. It is to be hoped that this trend will be continued during ensuing years.

3. Food Poisoning

Fifteen cases of food poisoning were notified in the rural district during 1958. The total of fifteen cases was made up of four small family outbreaks and five isolated cases. All cases made satisfactory recoveries and only one case, that of a nine year old boy, was admitted to hospital.

4. Dysentery

Five cases of dysentery were notified during May of 1958. Four of the five cases occurred in a large institution in the rural district and all made satisfactory recoveries. The four institutional cases were all boys, between the ages of ten and thirteen, whilst the fifth case was of a seventeen year old girl in a private dwelling.

5. Pneumonia

Only four cases of pneumonia were notified during 1958. This represents a fall of twenty-one cases from the total of twenty-five notified in 1957. None of the cases were admitted to hospital and all made satisfactory recoveries.

6. Scarlet Fever

Only one case of scarlet fever was notified in the rural district during 1958. This case, a six-year old girl, made a rapid and satisfactory recovery.

7. Puerperal Pyrexia

Only one case of puerperal pyrexia was notified in the rural district during 1958. This represents a very low rate of incidence of this feverish condition sometimes experienced by women after childbirth.

General

Of the total number of eighty-five cases of infectious disease notified in the rural district during 1958, thirty-nine, or nearly half, were of measles. This is usual, even in those years when the number of measles cases is comparatively low, and in years of high incidence of measles the proportion of measles cases is very much higher. It is satisfactory to see that the number of cases of whooping cough has dropped considerably and it is to be hoped that this trend will continue. The number of cases of food poisoning and dysentery are practically the same as last year and it is evident that no effort must be spared in the endeavour to reduce the number of cases of these unpleasant ailments. A constant high level of personal cleanliness observed by all who handle food is undoubtedly one of the most effective ways in which these illnesses can be limited in extent.

SECTION V

Tuberculosis

In 1958 twenty-four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, whilst during the year there were five deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the cases notified fifteen pulmonary cases were transfers into the area which had previously been notified elsewhere. One pulmonary case was restored to the register during the year and one transfer-in left the area before the end of the year. A total of only nine pulmonary cases never previously notified remains after deducting the transfers in. Details are given in the following table, "transfers-in" being indicated by a "T" and "transfers-out" by "T.O.".

1958 - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	2T	1&1T	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1 (1 a re-entry)	2T	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1T&TO	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1&2T	1&1T	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2T	2T	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	3&2T	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 & upwards	1&1T	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	15(9T)	9(6T)*	-	-	5	-	-	-

* One of which was a re-entry into the area and one left district before end of year